

# Toward the New Concept of Needs Analysis:

English for Medical Professionals  
in Japan

Emiko Matsumoto

Faculty of International Liberal Arts

Juntendo University (Medical University in Japan)

[em-matsumoto@juntendo.ac.jp](mailto:em-matsumoto@juntendo.ac.jp)

## Preliminary study for

- ▶ ESP (English for Specific Purposes)
- ▶ EMP(English for Medical Purposes)

# Needs Analysis and ESP

- ▶ What is ESP?
- ▶ Richards & Schmidt (2010) defined it as “the role of English in a language course or program of instruction”
- ▶ Hutchinson and Waters (1987) argued that ESP is a learner-centered approach which aims to meet the language needs of particular learners.

# Hutchinson and Waters (1987)

- ▶ through three distinctive issues:
- ▶ (a) necessities (what is English needed for),
- ▶ (b) lacks (what learners do not know)
- ▶ (c) wants (that learners feel they need).

# Brown (2013)

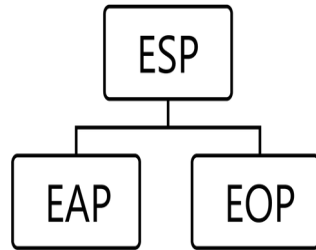


Figure 1. Two primary categories of ESP [ Brown, 2013. p.7]

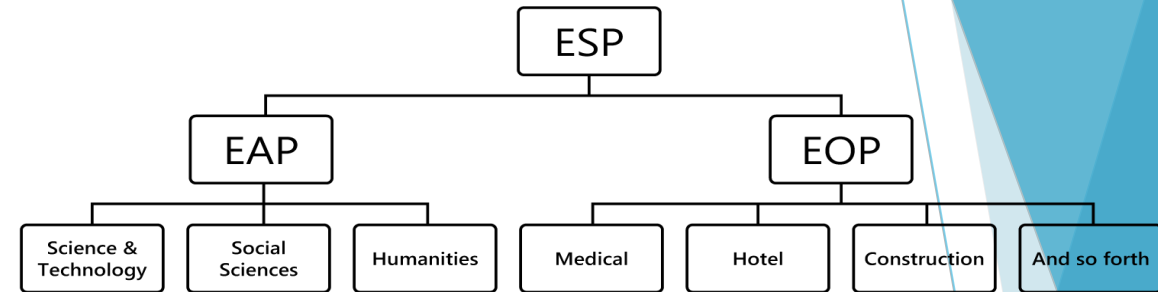


Figure 2. Third-level subcategories of ESP [ Brown, 2013. p.7]

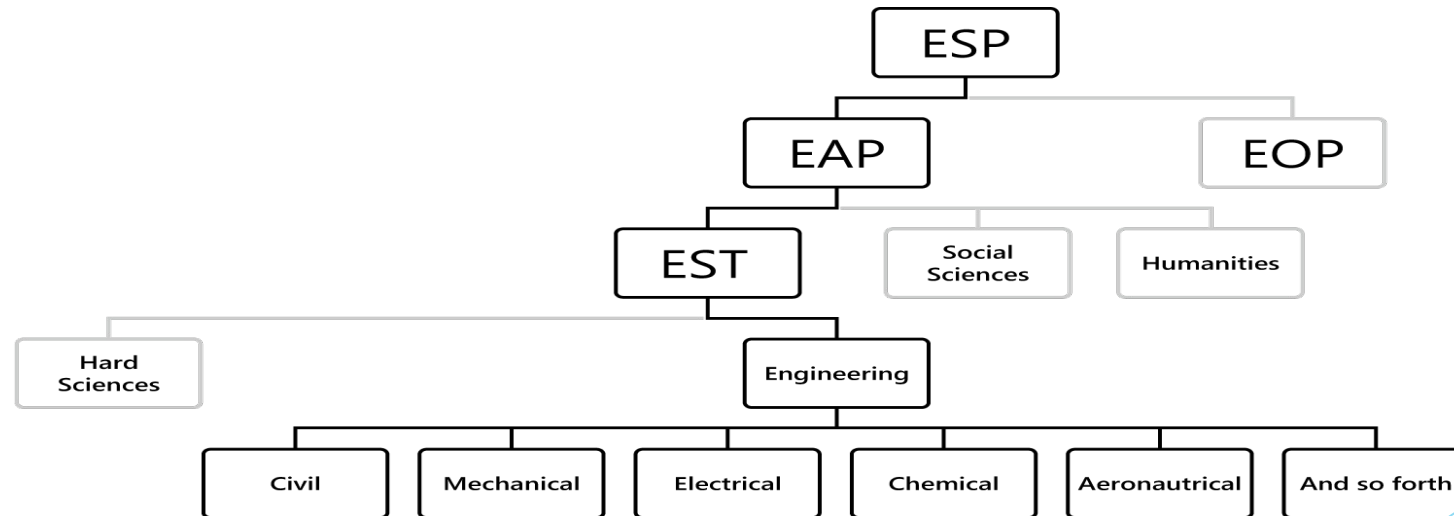


Figure 3. Further subdividing EST [ Brown, 2013. p.8]

# Are these sub-categories mutually exclusive?

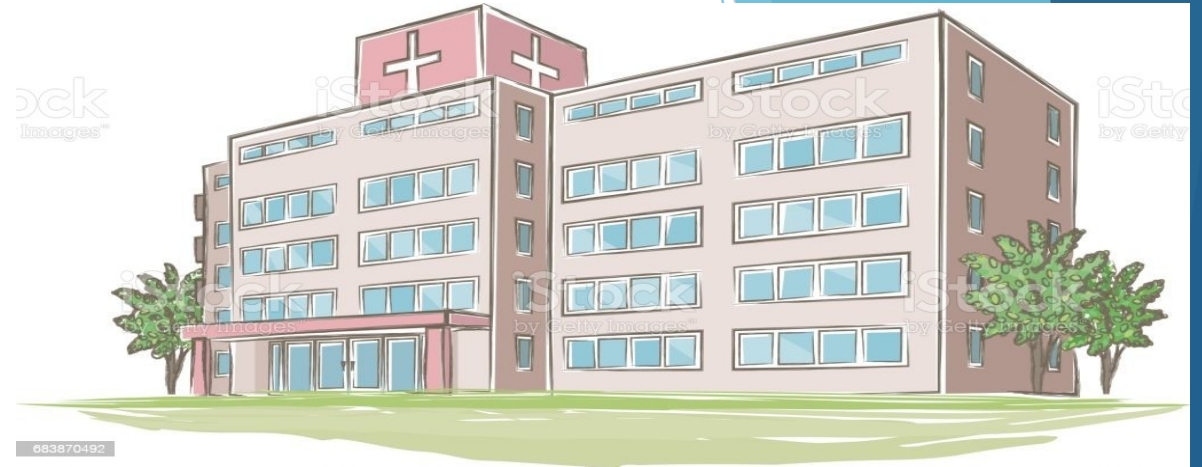
- ▶ Brown (2013)
- ▶ **sometimes** it is useful to think of the various English Purposes as **distinct and different**, **while other times**, it is useful to think about how the English used to serve **those different purposes may overlap** with the English of other specific purposes.
- ▶ → To investigate Needs Analysis of English for Medical Purposes will be able to apply for the English for the other specific areas.

By the way.....

Juntendo University      Medical University in Japan

- [Medicine](#)
- [Health and Sports Science](#)
- [Health Care and Nursing](#)
- [Health Science and Nursing](#)
- [International Liberal Arts](#)
- [Health Science](#)
- [Medical Science](#)

I'd like to know the Needs of Doctors



English teachers ...      The number of size is small

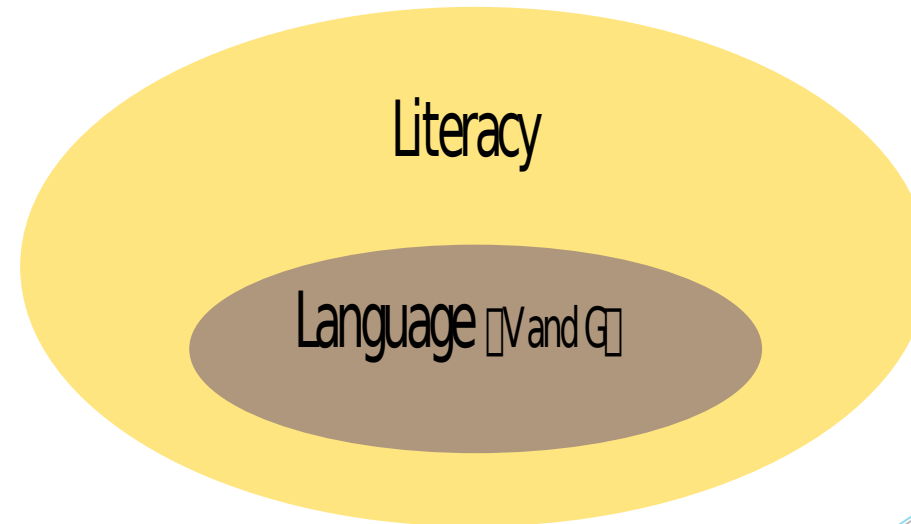
# From Conventional Needs Analysis (Long, 2005). to Jasso Aguilar's Needs Analysis

■ needs analysis

□ Conventional Needs Analysis



□ Jasso Aguilar's Needs Analysis



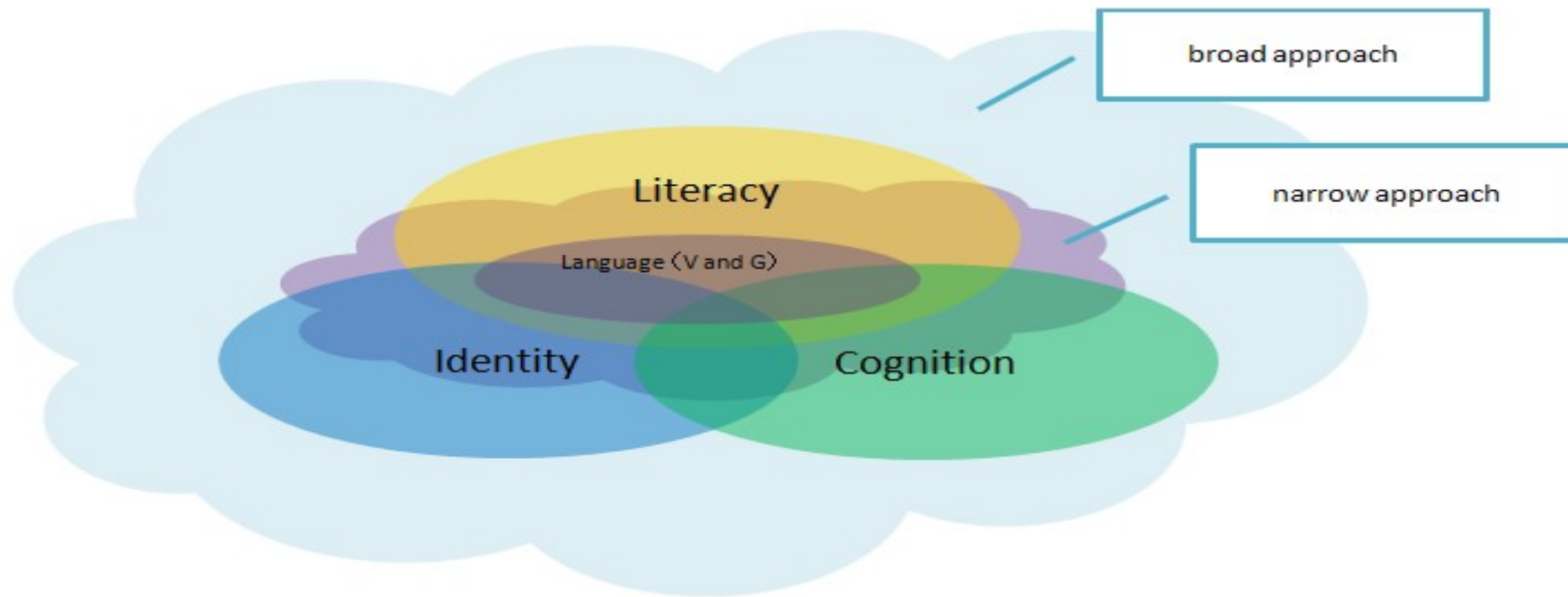
*Figure 1. Conventional Needs Analysis*



# Needs beyond language

- ▶ To behave as a doctor,
- ▶ Understanding the situation beyond the language
- ▶ **1. Literacy**
- ▶ **2. Identity as a doctor**
- ▶ **3. Cognition in time and space**

# From Conventional Needs Analysis to the Multidimensional Needs Analysis Brunton (2009).



*Figure 2. Multidimensional needs analysis in relation with Brunton's narrow-broad approach*

# Research Question

- ▶ 1. What are the discourse communities of medical doctors and how are the Literacy, Identity and Cognition in time and space medical doctors?
- ▶ 2. How the multidimensional needs of medical doctors can be applied to English for Medical Purposes in Japan?

## Research Method

Long (2005), triangulation involves the researchers comparing different sets and sources of data with one another

Methods	Data Collection Methods	Participants
1 Interview	written and electric forms of question sheets	Doctors
	face to face interview recording	Dentist
	zoom video recording	Veterinarian
		Student Researchers
2 Participants Observation	note-taking for 8 sessions for 15 speakers	Doctors
	video recording	
	interview by e-mail exchange	
3 Questionnaire to the students	written forms of question sheets	Students

# Participants

Interview Date	Participant's Name *Pseudonym	Gender	Age	Affiliation, Speciality
March, 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Kotani	M	66	Veterinarian, research worker, immunology
March, 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Funabashi	M	34	Cardiology doctor, graduate student
March, 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Tsuchiya	M	43	Medical Director of Cardiology, Associate professor
March, 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Hirata	M	47	Endoscopic surgeon, Associate professor
March, 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Fujisawa	M	49	Breast endocrinology surgeon, Associate professor
March, 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Matsumaru	F	41	Obstetrician and gynecologist
August, 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Sakai	M	46	Breast endocrinology surgeon, cytopathology
August, 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2020	Dr. Namba	M	43	Emergency doctor, Intensive Care doctor
August, 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Dr. Nimura	M	55	Chemotherapist, Surgeon
September, 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2021	Dr. Ishida	F	59	Medical Technologist, Laboratory technician
January, 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2022	Dr. Kataoka	M	33	Prosthodontics, Dentist, advanced prosthodontics at San Antonio
				Total Length of Interview - 705 min. (11 hours and 45 min.)

# Participant of the observation

ENDO 2022					
Date/time	Title of the sessions I observed	The number of Chairmen and Presenters	Participants of this study	Permission to use the field note	Permission to use the video
May 14th 9:00:00	Optimizing the monitoring strategy monitoring strategy of Crohn's disease	Chair 3 (Japan 2 U.S.1) Commentator1 U.S. Presenter7 (Taiwan2 Japan 3 Belgium 1)	Dr. TAKADA Yoshiaki Dr. KIYOHARA Hiroki	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10:30	S09 Advances in colorectal polypectomy and endoscopic mucosal resection	Chair 3 ( U.S.1 Vietnam 1 Singapore 1) Presenter4 (China 1 Japan 1 Australia 1 Italy 1)	Dr. MATSUDA Takahisa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> he sent my his own video privately
12:00	Luncheon 5	Chair 1 ( Japan) Presenter2 (China 1 Japan1)	Dr. FUJISHIRO Dr. ISHIKAWA + two staffs from Olympus	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> very cooperative manner. The copyright is on the Olympus <input type="radio"/>
13:00	Update on endoscopic biliary stenting	Chair 3 ( U.S.1 Japan 1 Korea 1) Presenter7 (China 1 Japan 2 Singapore 1 Korea 2 U.S.1)	I couldn't talk to Dr. KATAYAMA Akio Dr. NAKAI Yosuke		
14:45	BA06 Best Abstracts: Oral	Chair 1 ( Japan 1 ) Presenter6 (China 1 Japan 3 Hong Kong 1 Germany1 )	Dr. UCHIDA Ryota Dr. INOUE Ken	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> doctor in Juntendo hospital <input type="radio"/> he was very happy to participate in my research
16:00	The current situation and future endoscopy (IEE) - from polyp detection to characterization including AI technology	Chair 3 ( Japan 1 Germany 1 Norway 1 ) Presenter8 (Italy 1 Spain 1 Belgium 1 Japan 3 Netherlands 1 )	Dr. MURAKAMI Takeshi Dr. URAOKA Toshio	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> doctor in Juntendo hospital <input type="radio"/> "please use my data"

# Research Methodology

## ▶ Semantic cluster analysis

- ▶ To code the expressions that appear repeatedly in the interview data of each participants
- ▶ There were many cases where the similar elements included in the remarks of healthcare professionals appeared in the same context in the complex way. □ Kuhn, Ducasse and Girba, 2007 □

## Cognition in Time and Space

Findings 1

Doctors who recognize himself as “inefficient in communication” use visually and physically feasible communication materials and tools and make the communication successful

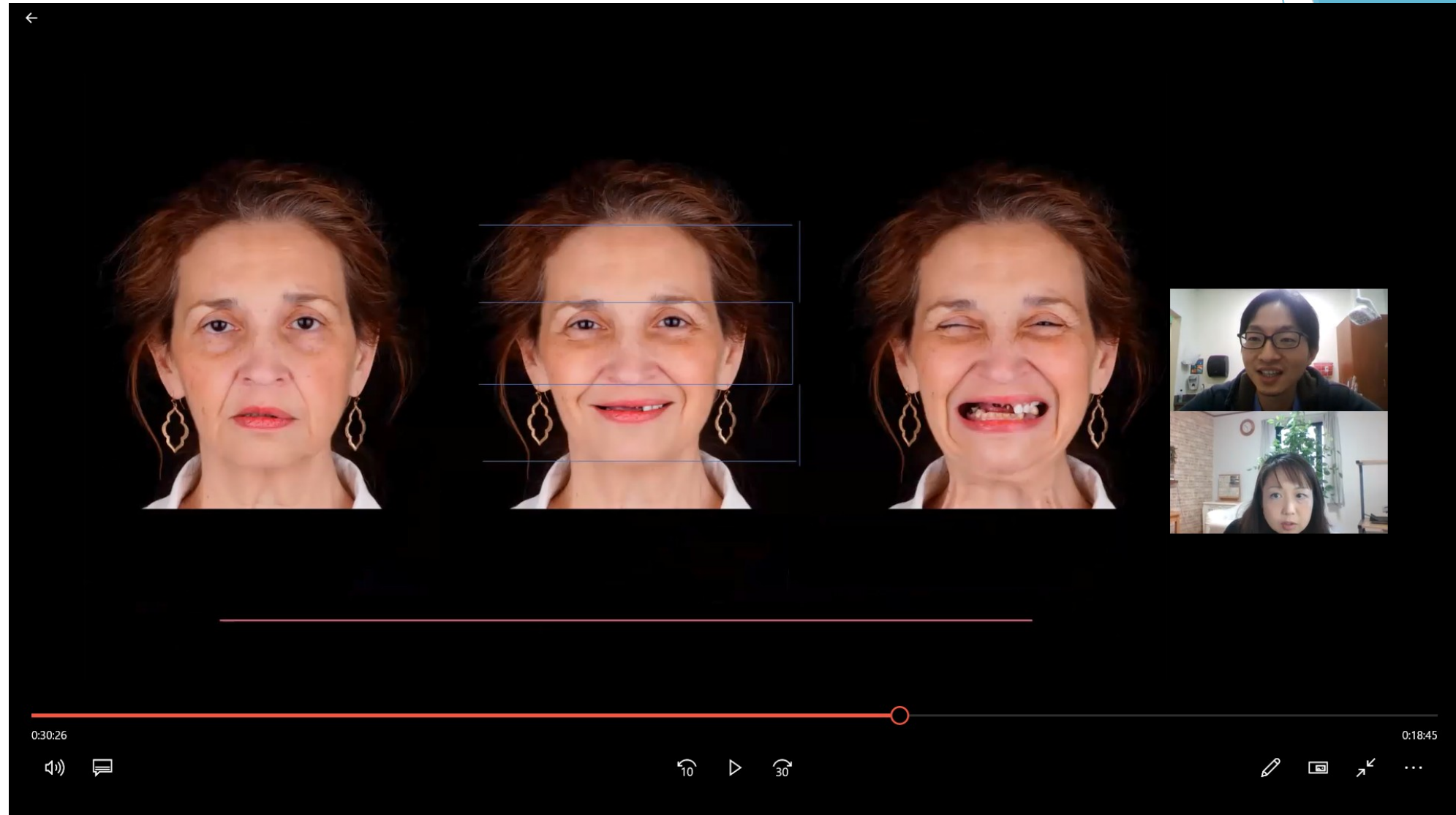
Sample of a dentist [Mr. Kataoka](#)



- ▶ Kataoka: “I was not good at communication in the first place. That's why I explored how to stand in the position of the patient.”



## Excerpt 1-1 Dr. Kataoka(Jan.2022) :




# Excerpt 1-2



# Excerpt 1-3

←



video1291552294

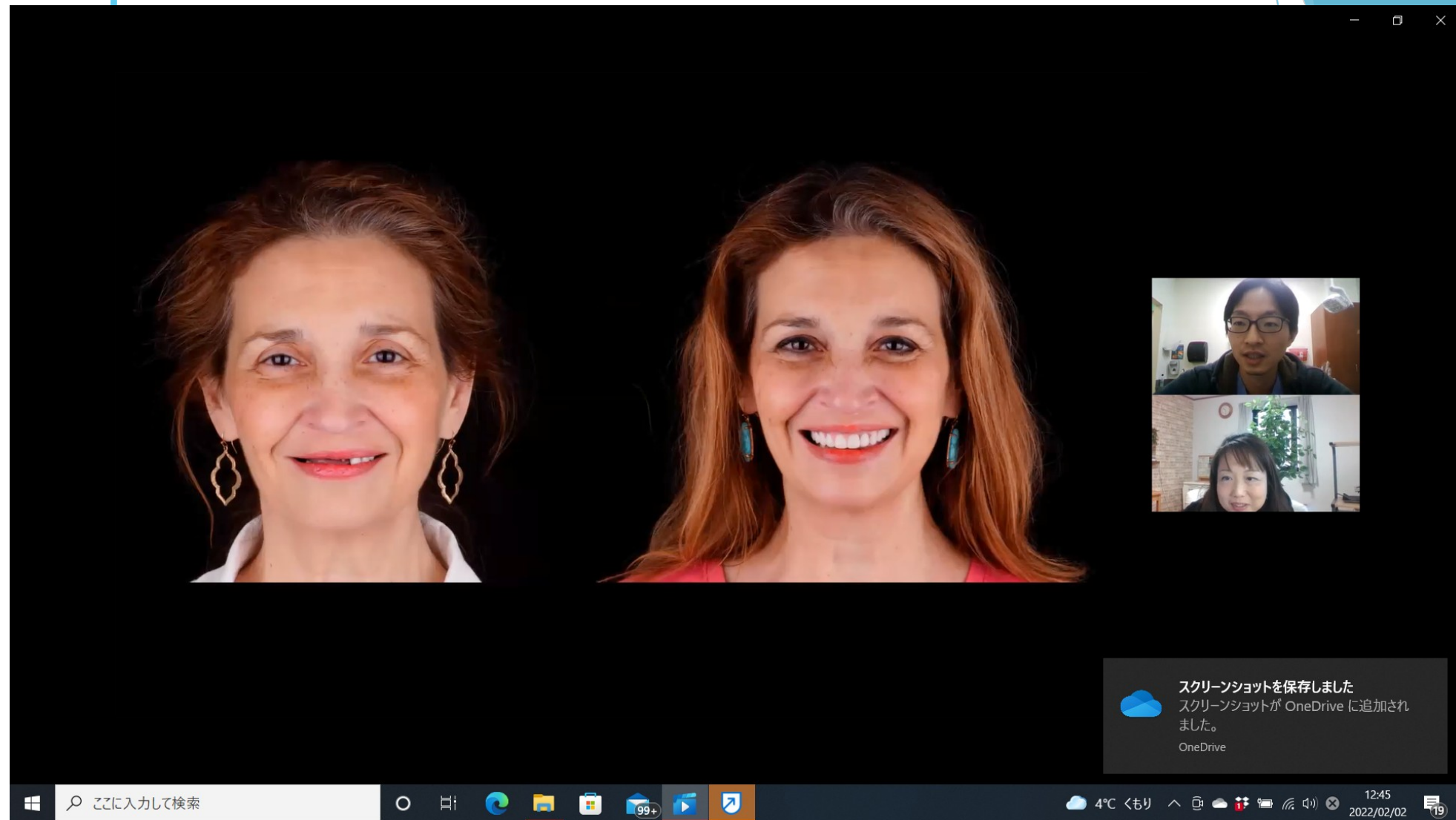
0:31:54 0:17:17

10 30

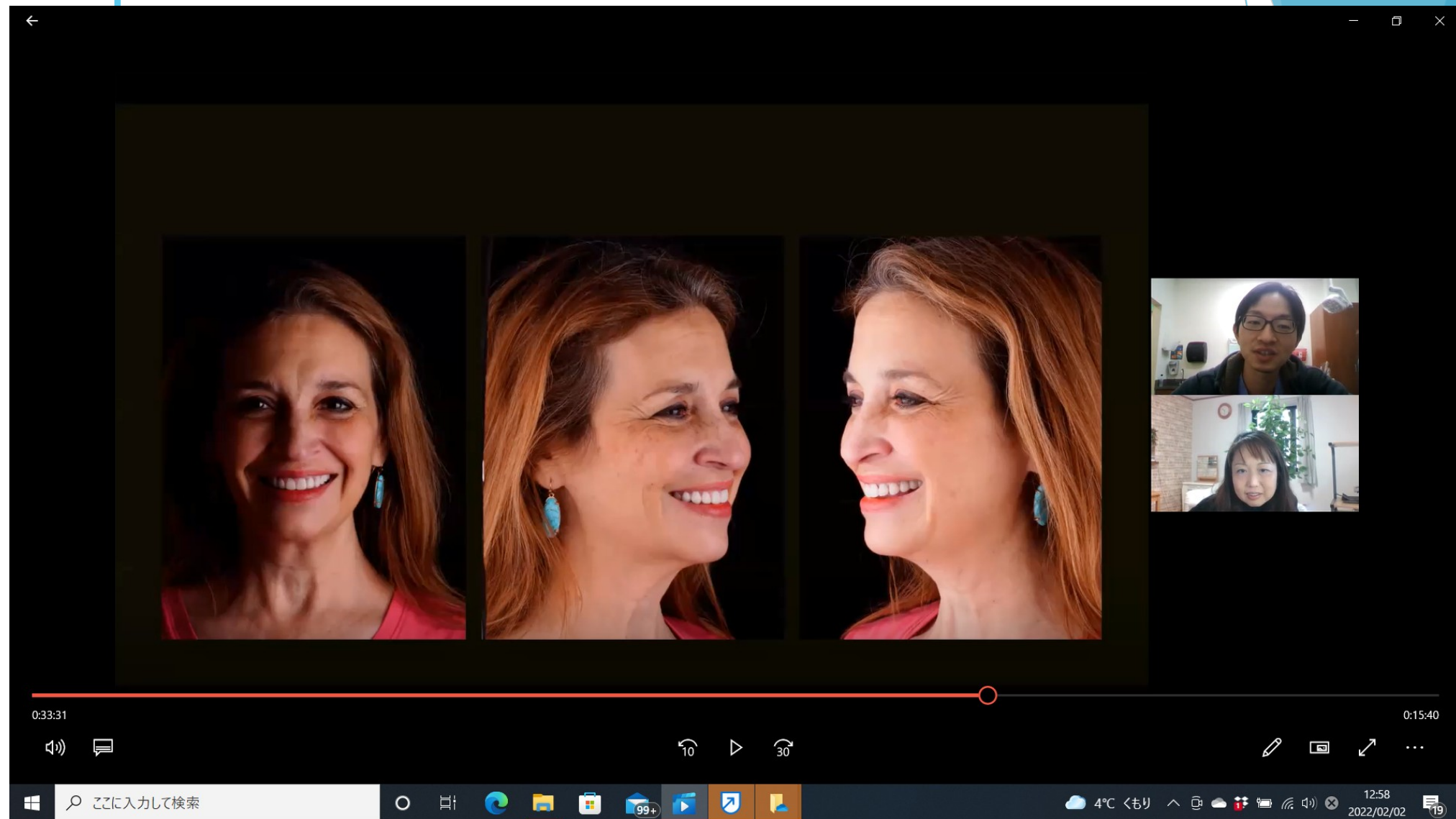
Windows taskbar: 4°C くもり 12:57 2022/02/02

Two video thumbnails on the right showing a man and a woman.

# Excerpt 1-4



# Excerpt 1-5





# Identity

## -Excerpt 2-1.

- ▶ *Hirata: Jissai kanja san wo eikaiwa de first touch de saisho kara miruka to iu to, kaigai no byouin de naikagiri sousou nai to omounn desuyone.*
  - ▶ *Ma, ato, Yokosuka toka, beigunn kichi ga arutokaiu Tokubetsu na tokoronin kinmu suru igai ha ippan common disease no kanja sanga dondon kuru youna kankyoutte hotonndonaito omounndesuyo. Nihonndeha. Dakara, sono*
  - ▶ *Souiu kannkyouga moshi hitsuyou deareba, souiu eikaiwamo mochironn hitsuyou dashi , mazuha sono Uttae wo kiku .kikikata toka, Eikaiwano kyoushitsuya sennseiga ,wa-kushoppumitaina kannjide nen ni suukai yattetann desuyo. Moderu ke-su nannkawo tsukukutte , bokuha hizaga itakute kitanndatoka, nanishini kitanndatoka ,*
  - ▶ *Soreha yakuni tattann desukedo, bokuraga tsukau kikaiga arukatteiuto hotonndo nainndesuyo.*
- 
- ▶ “Well, Listen to the patient’s appeal is important.”

# Identity

## -Excerpt 2-2.

- ▶ Tsuchiya:
  - ▶ *A demo yappari Listening nouryoku janai?*
  - ▶ *Mazuha Listening kana? Datte, uttaewo kikutte kotoga yousuruni taisetsu dakara, Soko wo seikakuni tsukamunoha.*
  - ▶ *Monshinnwo torutokiha Listening ga taisetsu desho? Un sorede, kannjita uede sono ato yousuruni assessment suru wake dakara.*
  - ▶ *Souiu tokorode yappari kyouyuu shite agetai , kimocho wo ne.*
  - ▶ *Yamai wo motta hitodakara, souiutokorono uttaewo mazu, tekisetsuni suru nouryoku taisetsu janai?*
- 
- ▶ “First of all, listening is important. To understand what the patient want to say is necessary for medical doctors.

Identity

Findings 1

Listening to patient's idea is important

- ▶ Listening to patient's idea and understand and feel their emotion is important



# Implications and objectives for further development

- ▶ What are the good ways to teach these skills in medical schools?

# Thank you so much.

Emiko Matsumoto  
Faculty of International Liberal Arts  
Juntendo University